

Announcements.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,
LIMITED,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.

PURE WINES.

WE beg to invite careful attention to the following selection from our WINE LIST, for we have succeeded in combining purity and excellence of quality with moderate prices.

SHERRY.	per case.	per bottle.
VINO GENEROSO—a generous round wine, green seal.....	\$6.00	\$0.60
VINO DE PASTO—a medium dry wine with delicate flavour, red seal.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
AMONTILLADO—a high class natural wine for connoisseurs of Sherry, yellow seal.....	\$11.00	\$1.10
DELICIOSO—the very finest sherry procurable, 6 years in bottle.....	\$14.00	\$1.25

PORT.	per case.	per bottle.
Superior quality.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
Invalid Port, gold seal.....	\$12.00	\$1.10
Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal.....	\$14.00	\$1.25
Superior quality.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
Invalid Port, gold seal.....	\$12.00	\$1.10
Old Tawny, soft and mature, black seal.....	\$14.00	\$1.25

BURGUNDY.	per case.	per bottle.
BEAUNE—a full-bodied Red Burgundy with strengthening properties.....	\$14.00	\$1.25
CHABLIS—a mellow White Burgundy, fine flavour and bouquet.....	\$14.00	\$1.25

CAMPAGNE.	per case.	per bottle.
AVIZE—a well matured, specially selected dry wine.....	\$10.00	\$1.00
LEMOINE—VINO ROYAL—supplied regularly to the Prince of Wales, House of Commons, and the chief-clubs in London, &c.....	\$12.00	\$1.00
Per case of 24 pints.....	\$23.00	\$1.00

We are Sole Agents in China for the Sale of this splendid Wine.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Hongkong, 29th December, 1890.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

There will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.15 p.m.

The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Priam*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for Hongkong this morning, and is due on the 16th inst.

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column, Lady Des Vaux's fancy-dress ball has been unavoidably postponed until the 3rd prox.

An emergency meeting of Zealand Lodge No. 225, E.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 for 5.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

At a meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon the subject of the production of vaccine lymph was *inter alia* discussed at considerable length. A report of the proceedings will be given in our issue to-morrow.

Mr. A. K. Travers has been advised by wire that the Straits have been closed by an incoming, and eighteen runs to spare. The next match played should be one of considerable interest, for the Hongkong men should now be in fair trim, and more used to the Singapore ground.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.) that the steamship *Kennia*, the latest addition to the fleet of the China Shippers Mutual Steam Navigation Company, Limited, passed through the Suez Canal to-day, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 5th proximo.

FROM Shanghai we learn that the tug-boat *Fairy*, which sank after collision with another tug a fortnight ago, is not likely to be raised. She is lying across the tide and this makes it difficult for the divers to work at her for long at one time. Her funnel and deckhouse have been washed away.

Mr. August Belmont, the well-known banker and representative of the Rothschilds in America, died suddenly on the 24th of November. He was a leader of American society, and a leading patron of the turf and of the fine arts. He went to New York for the Rothschilds in 1836, and married the daughter of Commodore Perry of the U.S. Navy. His son Perry Belmont was Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of Congress under President Cleveland, and for a short time Minister of the U.S. in Spain. Mr. August Belmont's death was attributed in New York, partially to excitement in connection with the semi-pamper in American securities.

The Imperial Court of Leipzig, which is now the supreme tribunal in Germany, says the *World*, has just given judgment in a case which has been proceeding for nearly two hundred years. It is a suit which was commenced early in the last century by the free Hanse Town of Lubeck against the Government of Mecklenburg with the object of obtaining a declaration that the town has the sole privilege of free navigation and fishery in several rivers and lakes. Lubeck's claim is founded on a charter of the Emperor Barbarossa. Lord Cockburn used to say that a Scottish lawyer gave him the best idea of eternity, but he can have known nothing of German procedure, nor of Russian legal *modus operandi* either.

We would remind our readers that the Baldwin Brothers lately giving another of their sensational balloon ascensions at Happy Valley on Saturday afternoon. That these exhibitions of daring, nerve, and skill, deserve patronage there is no question whatever, and we feel sure now that their reputation has been fully established and the genuineness of the show proved beyond doubt, they will be liberally patronised. Ample provision has been made for the accommodation of holders of tickets for the enclosure. Mr. Baldwin is to perform some of his wonderful feats on the trapeze and in fact, in mid-air, will go through a performance that not one out of every hundred men could do on the ground.

THE *Hupao* says that the Imperial Commissioners, who have been despatched to Foochow to investigate certain cases, are now making preparations to open the High Court and to hear charges judicially. It is rumoured that H. E. Chang On, Provincial Treasurer of Foochow, has been summoned to appear, and also a certain Mr. Li. Report also says that a certain well-known banker in Foochow has received a summons. The Commissioners are said to have received over two thousand petitions while on their land journey from Peking to Fokien. Rumour also mentions that a manager of a certain Government office in Shanghai has already resigned and proceeded to Foochow.

THIS an exchange—How can Australia be expected to have produced a great poet? Poets are not reared on butchers' meat three times a day; poets are suckled on great national miseries and on great national joys; on the sufferings, the sins, the sorrows, the heroisms, the struggles for freedom of a people. Without history there cannot be poetry, and the history of Australia at present is a monochrome of lashings of convicts, breeding of fat sheep, and scrambles for gold or kauri-gum. When time throws its tender glamour of romance about these things when we have been provided by the Chinese and carried into captivity, have hanged our harps upon the Whampoa willows and have returned a sadder and wiser people to our own gum-trees, wattles, and kauri-forests, some kind of a poet may arise to sing our songs.

A WONDERFUL river has been discovered in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in Mexico. Its principal peculiarity is its habit of completely changing its colour during the day. In the morning it is white; when the sun is overhead it is red; and at night, when the sun has gone down, it is blue. The snowy colour of the morning does not abruptly pass, but very gradually changes into the red of noon; the latter as regularly evolves into the cerulean hue of the evening; and this, just at sunrise, is its tinge, is observed to naturally pale off into the morning. Another curious thing about this extraordinary stream, according to the reports at hand, is its eccentric habit of giving out the faint sweet perfume which it elaborates only at noon when its colour is red. The champagne flower (this name must serve at present in default of any other more appropriate title) grows on a tree which is about the size of the well-known guava plant of Central America.

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary reports that Mr. Lay, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, who met with a very serious accident recently, is gradually recovering from the effects of his recent accident. A good sign has been that fever has not supervened.

WILL it be of any consolation to these hysterical creatures who are so concerned about the capture of T. and Li, to learn that there is no such thing as capital punishment at all in Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Portugal, Rumania, and most of the Swiss cantons? Even in Russia there is no death penalty for any offence at common law. Political criminals are hanged, but mere vulgar rascals are not. Belgium executes in theory, but never in practice, and the same is the case in Italy (the gallotins being the theoretical instrument) except in Tuscany, where the old law of the Grand Duke wisely abolishing capital punishment, still prevails.

WHEN Flinders surveyed the coast of Australia (a work which Australia has repaid by electing him as her first Governor) he was accompanied by William Westall, A.R.S., as landscape-painter. Westall's original drawings were sold to him after being engraved by the Admiralty. The Royal Colonial Institute has now purchased the entire series. These drawings underwent some curious vicissitudes. When the *Porpoise* came to ground on the wreck of the ship, the party were separated, and during the time the party were separated, they were spread out to dry on the sand. Some of the midshipmen, amongst them one destined afterwards to be famous as Sir John Franklin, amused himself by driving the few sheep that had been saved across the dry ground, and many of them still bear in the form of deep indentations, a memento of this senseless joke.

A MOST remarkable feature connected with the development of the petroleum industry is presented by the utilisation, within the last few years, of the vast supplies of natural gas which are furnished by the oil fields. In America this remarkable gas supply was for a long time only used locally; but before the close of 1885 it conveyed a distance of 100 miles for illuminating and heating purposes, and assumed large proportions, one of the companies in Pittsburgh having laid 133 miles of pipes of various sizes, through which gas was supplied equivalent in heating value to 3,650,000 tons of coal per annum. Since then the consumption in and around Pittsburgh has probably been at least tripled. The effect of the change from coal gas to natural gas upon the atmosphere over Pittsburgh has been most marked. Formerly the sky was constantly obscured by a canopy of dense smoke; now the atmosphere is clear, and even whilst the city is burning with impunity for the house fronts.

COI. R. G. INGERSOLL is one of the lawyers to whom his profession yields a fortune every year. A quarter of a million is a small valuation to place upon his receipts, and he is one of the few men who shine either as a pleader or a counsellor. He has accumulated great wealth, which it is safe to say, no one who knows him begrudges him. His father and form are familiar to all Wall and Broad Street men, and his offices on Wall street are handsomely fitted-up and elegant. They are comfortable offices, just as the genial Bob is a comfortable man. Great numbers of stories are told about him, but here is one guaranteed to be new:—A stranger went to him one day, and without any reference to the matter of their retainer began: "My father died and made a will, and then went on to tell about his trouble with the will. Do you understand the case now?" asked the stranger. "Yes," replied Mr. Ingersoll. "I do not," said the stranger, who was embarrassed. The stranger went away. He told a friend of his experience with the philosopher lawyer. "Go back to him," said the friend, "I will give you a bill on his desk and then talk." The advice was followed. He was received as one who had never been in the office before. He laid the big bill down and said: "My father died and made a will—Mr. Ingersoll said at once interested. He interrupted his new client. "How," said he, "could your father die and make a will? Do you not mean that he made a will and then died?" Business proceeded.

"MONA CAIRD" remarks a recent writer, "believes in marriage by private contract. She thinks that people should be allowed, under gradually lessening restrictions, to make their own marriage bargain, and she believes that they would stick to it better than they chattered over for themselves a good deal more successfully than to such as she picks up ready-made. It seems to her that Mona CaIRD's marriage would be a marriage of convenience, and she would be the most striking objection to Mona CaIRD's plan is that it would so complicate courtship. At present the custom is to get married first, and settle the conditions after the fact. No man and woman discuss like sage beings how much they will marry. Such a discussion would only be possible to two sophisticated human beings endowed, both of them, with such an active sense as would certainly keep them from becoming friends. When there is marriage to be done, somebody has got to be in the dearest earnest about it. Marriage may result when both parties are in dearest earnest, or when one is in earnest and one acquiescent, or where the friends of relatives are in earnest and both the parties are acquiescent. But it may be doubted if people in sufficient command of their wits and the sense of humour to discuss comfortably whether they had better marry at all, and if so for how long and to what extent, are in a state desperate enough to warrant their entering the marriage state at all. Courtship, as at present conducted, is as though the man who had gained by persuasion a measure of the woman's confidence, laid her out to the end of a pier. The water is deep-blue, and you cannot see the bottom. He invites her to jump in with him, and, it depends upon the degree of satisfaction she finds in his company, and her opinion of his ability to fetch her ashore, whether she jumps off here where it is over my head, but if you will come nearer the shore, where the water is not above my knees, perhaps I may jump off with you there; then if we don't like it we can wade ashore. But then the man would say: No! wading is not swimming. There are plenty of girls who are willing to be slaters to me, but what I am after is a wife. Everybody knows—everybody, that is, except Mona CaIRD—that women are not a good hand at an anti-nuptial bargain. When once she makes up her mind to jump off the rock with her man, she doesn't care to take soundings. It is sink or swim then, and the deeper the better. Marriage is the bargain the law makes for her. It may be a faulty one, but it is infinitely better than she would make if left to herself. Perhaps she may grow wiser as the years accumulate. Who can tell?"

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 18th ult., via Honolulu, has arrived at Yokohama, and will leave for this port to-morrow.

The *North-China Daily News* says that a report was current in the Settlement on Saturday, the 3rd inst., that a house-party of foreigners had been arrested by Chinese near Wuhu, owing to one of the party having accidentally shot a native.—No confirmation of the report reached the Model Settlement up to the 5th inst.

A CRICKET match, Club v. Navy, will be played to-morrow—play to begin at 11 a.m. sharp. Players are requested to be punctual: fifteen will be served in the pavilion. The following men represent the Club:—G. S. Coxon (Capt.); S. Coxon; T. E. Davis; L. H. Howard; Major Hamman; F. Lammert; E. W. Maitland; F. Maitland; C. Platt;—Taylor, E. G. Young, R. E.

The *Liverpool Weekly Courier* of the 13th November shows how English judges refuse to take the verdict of 11 to 1 even in a petty civil action, and can anything be more scandalous, than that the verdict of a majority of one in a jury of seven should carry judgment in *Criminal* actions as in the case in this colony. Not only so, but that there should be no qualification whatever of the jury, either as regards age, attainments, or position. A Hongkong special jury may be virtually an idiot—a being of no actual attainments whatever; or he may, as happened here recently, be a man of knowledge, have been removed from school at the request of the Principal as being of such an inferior order of intelligence that his presence there was injurious to his colleagues; and yet he may be in the power of such a one to ruin for ever the prospects and the fair fame of another fellow creature. That this iniquitous state of affairs has been allowed to remain until to-day, is a positive disgrace to each and every one of those in whose power the means of reform lie. But this is the island has since this and said his, all needful measures of reform will be shelved and forgotten.

THE INSTITUTION OF ENG.
INEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS
OF HONGKONG.

There was a large attendance of members at the above named institution last night. Mr. David Gillies occupied the chair and delivered his inaugural address.

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, owing to the short notice I had of this meeting, I must claim your indulgence for the few remarks I have to offer you. The address can hardly be called an inaugural one as its scope is rather limited. My time being so much taken up with other matters, I was unable to give the attention to the preparation of an address that I should have liked to. Judging from the large number of members which I have before me I think we may justly congratulate ourselves on having launched the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong under favourable auspices. I believe that a short time ago an effort was made to form a similar institution, but from want of adequate support it existed but a very short time, therefore all the more credit is due to your committee who have again laboured so well and so zealously in the promotion of this institution, whose objects I shall be glad to improve the scientific knowledge of the members, to provide a library, reading, and recreation rooms, and other desirable or necessary premises for furthering engineering science, and promoting social intercourse, obtaining mental relaxation and other similar objects. I trust that under the fostering care and good management of your committee that all the advantages and benefits just enumerated will be liberally provided, and that the members will show their appreciation of the benefits to be derived from this institution by giving it their cordial and earnest support. While the wooden walls of England still stand, the shipbuilders and engineers have not only held their own, but shot steadily ahead of all rival competitors, till at the present there is more capital invested and a larger number of men employed in the shipbuilding and engineering industry than in any other branch of trade in either Europe or America, and now that the age of iron is giving place to steel, it may not be presumptuous to assume that the persistency and scientific skill which have placed the engineers and shipbuilders in the front rank in the past, are destined to achieve still better results in the future as time and opportunity offers. The reputation of England in the production of high-class ships, illustrating the most modern ideas of construction and internal arrangement never tooed higher than now. Last year witnessed the launch of the *Titanic* and *Majestic*, two of the largest, most powerful and swiftest transatlantic ships yet constructed, in the *City of Peking* and *City of New York* of no less colossal proportions, and being completed in the year before, all four winning their spurs in the race for supremacy on the ocean against the elder sisters of a former decade. Gentlemen, I am sure you will all admit that we have every reason to be proud of our profession, and although the members of this institution may not have the chance of taking a prominent position in the wide field of science, yet we are all capable of improvement, each by his own efforts, and of adding his quota of knowledge and experience for the benefit of our fellow workers. Now let me call upon you all to embrace the advantages which this institution offers, and in return for the benefits which it promises to confer, it behoves us to devote our whole energy to its advancement, and to take every opportunity of making it known and appreciated by those whose duty and interest it is to belong to it. Co-operation in our case seems no plunder, no disingenuous trade to society, gives us a trouble to capitalists, enters into no secret associations, needs no trade-union to protect its interests, keeps no terms with the idle, and breaks no faith with the industrious. We mean self-help, self-dependence, and such share of the intellectual enjoyments of culture and knowledge as our position in life may fairly warrant (Applause). With these few remarks, gentlemen, I congratulate you on the opening of this institution, which I trust will be a success in every respect. I think by each one putting his shoulder to the wheel we shall not only be enabled to keep our heads above water but we shall be able at the end of the year to say that success has been achieved by the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong. (Loud applause.) I am sorry that I have another engagement this evening I shall not be able to occupy the chair longer. There is a meeting at the Masonic Hall and my presence is necessary there. I have no doubt, however, that our worthy Vice-Chairman will be able to say something to you and attend to any other business that may come before the meeting.

Mr. Boyd—Before the Chairman retires I beg to propose a hearty vote of thanks to him for coming here and addressing us.

Mr. Croker—I have very much pleasure in seconding it.

The vote was carried amidst loud applause.

The Chairman—Mr. Boyd, Mr. Croker and gentlemen, I thank you very much for the kind way in which you have responded to the few words spoken by Mr. Boyd as regards myself. I hope that you will not only spend a pleasant and happy evening but on very many future occasions also. (Applause.)

The Chairman then vacated the chair, his place being occupied by Mr. Peebles, one of the Vice-Presidents of the institution.

The Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary, and several members addressed the meeting, and we regret that pressure upon our space prevents us giving their speeches in this issue. We have selected from them the one that was, perhaps, the most concise and at the same time amusing, namely, that of the Secretary, Mr. Walker who said he did not think there was much left for him to say, and he was as unprepared as those speakers who had gone before him, but Mr. Cooke had helped him out by likening the institution to a ship and the officers to the machinery. He might tell them that the steam required was \$5 per square inch (laughter) and they would even test them up to \$10 per square inch, and he hoped they would answer to the test. (Laughter and Applause.)

With a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman the proceedings terminated, and the members adjourned to supper in their Committee room.

THE KOWLOON LAND AND
BUILDING COMPANY,
LIMITED.

The following is the second report of the Board of Directors to the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at the Company's offices, at noon, on Monday, the 19th inst.

Gentlemen,—The Directors now submit to you a General Statement of the affairs of the Company, and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1890.

The profit amount to \$5,678.38 derived principally from interest and share certificate fees. The sum of \$1,000 has been written off in respect of expenses, together with all other charges including Directors' Fees, Agents' Commission, &c., leaving a balance of \$1,546.56 to be carried forward to the credit of the new Profit and Loss Account.

The Directors are pleased to be able to report that very satisfactory progress has been made by the contractor in the erection of the 16 houses on the company's property at Kowloon. A portion of them will be ready for occupation in a few weeks, and the remainder will be completed well within the contract time.

One portion of the property it is proposed not utilising for the present, until it is seen how the Terrace which is just being erected, fits.

Messrs. F. Henderson and Ho Tung retire by rotation and offer themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Thos. Arnold and R. Lyall who retire, and offer themselves for re-election.

P. RYRIE,
Chairman.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

BALANCE SHEET.	
Liabilities.	
December 31st, 1890	
Amount of Capital.....	\$180,000.00
Less Shares unallotted.....	1,200.00
Accounts Payable.....	\$178,800.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account.....	2,350.50
	\$181,150.50
Assets.	
December 31st, 1890	
Cash.....	\$4,991.78
Cost of Land.....	87,067.00
Cost of Building.....	39,850.40
Balance Preliminary Expenses.....	742.88
	\$122,652.06

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.	
December 31st, 1890.	
To Amount written off.....	
Remuneration to directors.....	750.00
Remuneration to auditors.....	100.00
Amount written off preliminary expenses.....	1,000.00
Charges Account.....	317.50
Commission to agents.....	1,236.40
Legal Expenses.....	65.87
Stationery.....	55.00
Crown Rent.....	666.00
Balance.....	1,546.56
	\$5,678.38
January 1st to December 31st, 1890.	
By Undivided profits, 1889.....	\$1,637.15
Interest.....	4,019.73
Dividend from the Estate of F. Grimble, in Bankruptcy.....	4.50
Scrap Fees.....	17.00
	\$5,678.38

A. SHELTON COOPER,
Secretary.

We have compared the above statement with the Books, Vouchers and Securities of the Company and have found the same to be correct.

THOS. ARNOLD & R. LYALL,
Auditors.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

THE WONG-NAI-CHONG OUTRAGE.

Mr. Wodehouse held an inquiry at the Magistrate's this morning into the circumstances connected with the death of Li Aho, a coolie employed at the Roman Catholic Cemetery, who was murdered during the night of the 11th ultimo in the porter's lodge in the R.C. Cemetery at Wong-nai-chong, Happy Valley.

Dr. Maques said he held a post mortem examination on the body of the deceased, who was probably about 32 years of age at the time of his death. He had marks of a rope round his neck. Both wrists and legs showed signs of having been tied up tightly. There was a bruise on the back of the right hand as if the cord had been tied with the left hand under it. In his mouth and down the throat there was a large piece of cloth. It had been forcibly rammed down the throat, and must have produced suffocation. It was Chinese cloth. The body presented the ordinary signs of death by strangulation.

Kwok Aung, a caretaker of the R.C. Cemetery, said he was in the house occupied by himself and the deceased at the Cemetery on the 11th ultimo. They were the only two people in the house. At about 10 o'clock that night he was asleep in the house, and heard his *foh*. Suddenly he awoke and heard his *foh* say "somebody is trying to get into the house." At the same time four men came to the window, one after the other. One of them caught hold of him, and tied his hands behind his back. The other three men caught hold of the deceased and tied his hands in front, knocked him down, put something into his mouth and gagged him with a piece of wood. After they gagged him they searched his person and took away \$11 which they found on him. They also took away what

clothing they could find in the house. They put the clothing on, and then got out of the window through which they had entered. They also searched him but found nothing. They made him sit down, and put a piece of cloth into his mouth and gagged him. They threatened to kill him if he resisted. He did not see how they put the cloth into deceased's mouth. The pieces of cloth and wood produced are the articles they put into his (witness's) mouth. They tied his hands with cord and they made them fast to his legs with bandages. The burglars had two candles with them which they lighted as soon as they got into the house. He did not know any of the men but could see their faces distinctly. They were dressed in ordinary coolie clothing. One of them he could easily identify. He was the one who tied him up. None of them spoke at all, except to threaten him and his *foh* with instant death in the event of resistance being offered. The thieves took away all the clothing and money in the house. The eleven dollars, which they took, was the sum total of all the money he had on the premises. Even too, pieces of old clothing, valued at about 30 cents, they took away. His *foh* shouted out "thieves" before they gagged him. The burglars were very quick about the whole thing. They searched in the flower pots, and tore up some of the flooring. The deceased had the eleven dollars in his possession for about two weeks. While in occupation of the house he heard them say "this man is a corpse," meaning the deceased was dead. After that they hurried out of the house. He (witness) did not know his *foh* was dead until he heard the thieves say so. The deceased was treated in a brutal manner, being bound hand and foot and knocked down on the ground. They did not intend to kill him, he thought, because when they found it out, one of them said, "that is his own luck." He did not hear them say anything about being disappointed at not finding more money in the house. He had no idea who the men were and could suspect no one in particular. After the thieves left he sat just where he was until 8 a.m. when a man came. He could not move because his feet were tied. He had no clock in his house, but knew it must be about ten o'clock when the thieves broke into the house because he heard one of them say so. The thieves must have come into the cemetery by what is known as the "road gate" for the other one was shut and barred at 6 p.m.

King Aung, cook in the employ of the Sisters at St. Francis' Convent at Wanchai, said he went to the house of the care-takers at the R.C. Cemetery on the morning in question, for the purpose of arranging for the burial of a child, and he saw, much to his horror, the deceased on the floor and the last witness in a very exhausted condition. Both were tied up in a brutal manner and gagged. He untied the last witness and then ran for assistance.

John Swanson, inspector of police at Wanchai, gave formal corroborative evidence.

The inquiry was adjourned until Tuesday, the 13th inst.

FOOTBALL.

ROYAL NAVY v. H. K. F. C. (CIVILIANS)

Judging from the number of spectators present at the Happy Valley ground yesterday afternoon, the interest taken in football here, as elsewhere, is evidently on the increase. Doubtless the result, too, of the weather which prevailed tended to this result, but then matches with the Navy are amongst the most popular of the fixtures of the season, the reasons being that they are well contested and are always marked by an absence of that rough play and wrangling which unfortunately sometimes prevails in other matches.

The Club having won the toss took the South end of the ground, the Navy kicking off punctually at the advertised time. The ball was well returned by Dow and a series of light scrimmages followed in the centre of the ground. It was soon seen that the teams were well matched—as for the greater part of the first half of the game the ball remained in neutral territory. About five minutes before half time the Navy were dangerously near scoring—Kiddle receiving the ball from a bad pass by one of the Clubs forwards—but by a piece of bad luck a touch in goal was the only result. On the ball being kicked out, the Club forwards played much better together and Dow gaining possession after a good run kicked the ball—a touch in goal resulting in the Navy's quarter. Shortly after this half time was called, a touch in goal only having been scored by the Navy.

On resuming the game became fiercer still—both sides making strenuous efforts to get away. Atkinson receiving the ball now made a long run but was collared before he could get in. The play was then transferred to the Club's quarter and the Navy looked uncommonly like scoring, but the tackling was too good, Gedge playing particularly well. Ough soon relieved the pressure by a long put into touch. Shortly after this the Club were within an ace of scoring, Atkinson dribbling the ball right down the ground, but unfortunately kicked the ball into touch-in-goal.

For the rest of the game the Club held the upper hand and Dow having received the ball from a long pass made an excellent run and was only driven into touch close to the goal line. On the ball being thrown out Chapman obtained possession and rushing through the Navy's forwards grounded the ball behind the goal line, but the try was disallowed as the ball had not been thrown out straight. Nothing further resulted and a very pleasant game ended in a draw.

Lashmore, Kiddle, and Henniker played well for the Navy, and Gedge, Pearson and Slade were prominent for the Club.

Umpires—Dr. Blackburn (Navy) and J. H. Stewart-Lockhart (Club).

It should be mentioned that the Club was playing on short.

The following are the names of the players—

THE CIVILIANS.	
A. H. Ough.....	Full-back.
J. Macdonald.....	
J. M. Dow.....	
J. M. Atkinson.....	Back.
E. Gedge.....	
G. M. Wheeler.....	Back.
A. Chapman.....	
E. Ezekiel.....	
J. Anderson.....	
J. Armstrong.....	
E. Pearson.....	Forwards.
H. W. Slade.....	
E. B. Shephard.....	
White.....	

NAVY.	
Egerton.....	Full-back.
Lynch.....	
Stevens.....	
Kiddle.....	Back.
Lashmore.....	
Cobbe.....	Back.
Henniker.....	
Macdonald.....	
Sumner.....	
Foster.....	
Whealey.....	
Oliver.....	Forwards.
Myburgh.....	
Hyde.....	
Hales.....	

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1891.

TELEGRAMS.

BEHRING STRAITS DIFFICULTY.
LONDON, January 7th.

The North Pacific Squadron will be reinforced by several swift British cruisers before the commencement of the sealing season.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

FIVE HOUSES OUTT.

A fire broke out in the Tung Tai tea hang, No. 170 Third Street, at about a quarter past eleven last night. Owing to the entire absence of rain during the past two months everything was as dry as the desert of Sahara and the flames soon gained a hold on the building. Sparks, too, carried a head on the street by the wind, set the two opposite houses on fire, and in a few minutes after the discovery of the outbreak the whole neighbourhood was lit up by the reflection of the flames. The fire brigades from the West Point and Central Stations were promptly on the spot, but owing to the difficulty experienced in getting water fully a quarter of an hour was wasted, the firemen having little else to do but gaze at the flames made by the fire head. After a time, however, a stream of water was turned on and the firemen, acting under the orders of Inspector Mackie and Mr. Kemp, gained complete mastery over the flames. Five houses were completely destroyed, and had the wind been blowing in a westerly direction it is probable that the damage to property would have been much greater. The damage to house property is estimated at \$1,500 which is covered by a policy taken out some four years ago at Messrs. Reiter, Brockmann & Co's office. As some of the houses and their contents were uninsured it is difficult to ascertain the full extent of the losses sustained by the tenants, but \$7,000, it is said, would cover the damage caused by last night's fire. Some exciting scenes were witnessed. One old woman and her daughter escaped a terrible death by jumping out of a window some 25 feet above the ground. They alighted safely on their bedding and clothing which they had the good sense to throw down on the ground before making a leap for life. It would be interesting to know what the Water Authority has to say in reference to the absence of water in the West Point district last night. Perhaps they did not receive official notice that a fire was likely to break out there, when it did!

THE IMPERIAL MINT, OSAKA.

The fine buildings comprising the Imperial mint, at Osaka, are situated on the banks of the main river, at no great distance from the famous castle. The structure was erected in 1870, and the work of the establishment carried out for some years under the superintendence of Major Kinder, an English engineer, with several European assistants. The machinery, which is of the best description, was imported from Europe. Now, however, the work of providing all the coin required for circulation throughout the country is carried out by native engineers and workmen, and the skill with which the various departments are conducted is remarkable, some of the duties in which special dexterity and quickness of eye are necessary being performed in a manner which could hardly be matched by any other people. The trial of the press is carried out with the greatest care, the coins being checked outside the establishment. The modern coins are very handsomely designed. The national traditions oppose the stamping of the image of the Emperor upon them, but H. M.'s Imperial and family crests or badges, the *kiku* and *kiri*, with wreaths and insels, adorn one side of the gold coins, the other side being decorated with a splendid dragon. The silver coins bear a similar dragon on one side, and the *kiku* crest with wreaths and tassels, and the value denominated on the other. Very little gold has been coined of late years. The Chinese do not differ materially in design from the silver, but during the last three years a quantity of 5 sen nickel pieces, of a different pattern, have been turned out. During last month the amount of coins struck in the Mint was yen 1,655,220, all one yen pieces.—*Japan Review*.

FOREIGN AID IN SERICULTURE IN CHINA.

About eleven years ago a foreigner connected with the Chinese silk trade visited the silk districts near Newchwang and took much pains to instruct the natives in the art of reeling the silk from the cocoons. The old method of spinning was much too primitive and much too irregular a yarn to secure a good price at home. Since that time there have been southern experts from Shanghai who have occasionally given information to the native sericulturists on important points. More attention is now bestowed on the rearing of the worm, and on the healthy preservation of the cocoons. In old times a picul of silk realized Ts. 100, now it is worth from Ts. 200 to Ts. 300. In the Customs Returns for 1889 the value of 8,000 piculs of wild raw silk exported from Newchwang is stated to be Ts. 636,000. A good part of the year's yield does not go to Newchwang. It is taken in carts to Poot Arthur and two posts adjoining, where silk can be shipped either in government transports or in other craft all the year round. Probably then 9,000 or 10,000 piculs at least are produced each year for exportation. If we adopt the Customs estimate of Ts. 80 a picul the amount is Ts. 800,000. This sum is added each year to the wealth of the province. It would be well for the producers if they should receive two-thirds of this amount. It appears plain from this instance that foreigners may give and are giving the most substantial advantage to the working classes of the country in founding new industries.—*Chinese Times*.

TIENTSIN NOTES.

La Grippé has reached Shensi, and during the past week many thousands of people have suffered from it. It is said to be prevalent all over the province. The military magistrate at Fen-chou has had from it after a few days illness. Diptheria, too, has been unusually prevalent at Fen-chou this fall. There have been a large number of deaths from it. The people say that native doctors can do nothing to help them.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sun I-ching, Vice-President of the Board of Revenue is dead. Taisai Chang Tsan, Superintendent of the West Arsenal and Director of Ordnance, died this week from an attack of pneumonia. He was a nephew of the Viceroy Li. The vacancy created by his death will be filled by a member of the same family.

The last regular steamer of the season, the *Newchwang*, left on Thursday, the 18th, for Shanghai. The *Peking*, belonging to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, left with a cargo of coals the next day.

Paper hunts, concerts and "at homes" are now the order of the day in this port.

We are sorry to hear that the following melancholy note is going the round of the settlement: "Why is Tientsin number one chop?"

A lady has remarked that this is a "very vulgar" word, that the question ought to have been "Why is Tientsin a very important place?"

The N. C. Daily News publishes some correspondence between the Manchurian Chamber of

Commerce and the Foreign Office on the subject of the "Telegraph Convention," which shows that the suspension of negotiations was the work of Sir John Pender, and of his friends, as far back as April last. Our contemporary may perhaps call to mind that we warned him that when he came into closer contact with the facts, he would very likely find that the pea was under quite another cup from what he supposed. He has found it, and candidly enough owns to being surprised. But what crass mismanagement the whole agitation has been!

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL AND THE EIGHT HOURS QUESTION.

In reply to a correspondent, the Duke of Argyll has written the following letter to the *Times*:—"Sir, I am obliged to you for your letter of the 9th. I can sincerely say that of all the sections into which the wage-earning classes may be divided, that which embraces the miners attracts my personal sympathies most of all. This is not on account of the disagreeable labour and nature of their work. I know how hard and familiarly abates or wholly neutralizes the dislike with which particular kinds of labour are naturally regarded by other men. But I have been always deeply impressed by the noble qualities which are constantly exhibited by our mining population on every occasion of those dreadful accidents which have been incident to their calling. Such courage, such tenderness, such devotion, shown under circumstances of the most appalling dangers, in the rescue of comrades are seldom to be met with in any other class.

Gallantry in battle is nothing to the gallantry they continually show. It is often a noble thing to face a battery; but it is a still nobler thing to face the after-damp, with no other incident than humanity and the love of brethren. It is therefore, with great regret that I hear of the dispirit in mining men at present to seek for a compulsory law limiting their own hours of labour. Eight hours a day may be quite long enough below ground. But this limitation is already widely secured by custom and voluntary combination. And if it cannot be thus secured universally and as an iron rule, this difficulty is only another proof that it is a rule too rigid for any universal application which can be just.

I wonder that working men are not more jealous than they seem to be of legislative interference with their own property and their own birthright. The absolute ownership of every man in his own muscles and in his own brain seems to be an axiomatic truth. There are limits within which society has a right to dictate to its individual members. It may be difficult to define those limits in the abstract. But they seem to me to be undoubtedly transgressed when majorities attempt to impose upon minorities restrictions, and prohibitions against the free use of their own hands and heads.

I must add my belief that this personal tyranny cannot be enforced. Individuals will not feel the duty of obedience, and evasion and rebellion will be chronic, because it will be justified. You refer to the way in which candidates for votes are now disposed to 'go in' for any proposal which will carry more votes. This is one of the evils of our time, and I must add, of the condition of a large section of the Liberal party. They are led by one whom it is more easy to generate than to criticize. The weight of years lightly borne, and with unabated activity of mind, constitutes a spectacle certain to attract.

But, a qualifying for leadership of opinion, it is a position which has heavy drawbacks. It is inevitable that the sense of responsibility must be placed upon a man is confronted by questions which the irresistible demands of time render it impossible for him to deal with. He is tempted by sincere devotion to some one idea—it may be a pure fanaticism—to postpone all others, leaving them to younger men, or even to those whom he must know to be quacks, but whom he sees to be at least enlisted on his immediate side. Thus a healthy or mischievous opinions are allowed to grow, and to become established, by men whose highest duty it is to deal with thought as it grows, but whose position tempts them to avoid the task.

At present on those conditions of our present political life with some reluctance. But we must put our veneration in the right places. There are two things to be venerated before all others—the first is truth, and the second is the future of our country. Fanatical leaders, who do not lead except upon some one fad of their own, throw an immense weight of responsibility on the 'rank and file.' Let them think for themselves, and then they will support honest men who refuse to swallow any pill and potion which may be presented to them, rather than those who who lightly enter into promises which they know perfectly well they cannot perform, or may discharge by some single vote in a hopeless division.

"Your obedient servant,"

"ARGYLL."

SHIPBUILDING IN SCOTLAND.

The returns from the shipbuilding yards of Scotland for November disclose a state of matters which, in all the circumstances, may be considered satisfactory. Though the tonnage of the new work would, under ordinary conditions, have been reckoned quite up to the average, bracketed with the enormous production of November it is below the mark. The contracts placed during the month amount to about 23,000 tons. Of that total nearly 12,500 tons went to ports on the East Coast, and the balance to the Clyde. Of the East Coast orders about 9,740 tons went to Dundee, 400 tons to Leith, and 2,400 to Greenock. The bulk of the work which came to the Clyde went to Greenock and Port-Glasgow yards. As the figures show, there is a difference of 15,000 tons between contracts and production, which reduces the work on hand to something like 23,000 tons. The contracts, with few exceptions, were for vessels of the ordinary class. A large steamer, probably about 5,000 tons, is to be built for the National Steamship Company by Messrs. Gourlay Bros. The same firm is also to build a dispatch boat for the Government of Natal. The rest of the orders placed on both the Clyde and the East Coast are not of great importance, with the exception of the large yacht of 1,000 tons which is to be built by Messrs. Scott and Co., Greenock, for the Russian millionaire, M. Koussimoff. There were launched from all the yards during November (twenty-one vessels, with an aggregate of 38,346 tons, sixteen of which (measuring 29,332 tons) were steamers. The Clyde contributed 26,500 tons to the total, Dundee 7,094, and the Forth 4,752 tons. The total is above the average, and takes fourth place in the year's list. The corresponding month of last year produced an output

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

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FANCY COSTUMES

DESIGNS AND PRICES ON APPLICATION.

EARLY ORDERS RESPECTFULLY REQUESTED.

Hongkong, 8th January, 1891.

For the eleven months this year the total output is 305,680 tons, and for the same period last year 301,730 tons, showing an increase of 3,950 tons. The following figures relate to the launches for the past month. Of the vessels launched, four steamers, aggregating 5,550 tons, and one sailing vessel of 2,200 tons, were for Glasgow; one steamer of 2,200 tons for Troon; one steamer of 132 tons and a sailing vessel of 1,300 for Aberdeen; one sailing vessel of 2,200 tons for Dundee; three steamers, representing 6,220 tons, for London; one steamer of 5,070 tons for Liverpool; two steamers, each of 155 tons, for Grimsby; two steamers, with an aggregate of 8,560 tons, for Germany; one sailing vessel of 2,080 tons for Norway; and one sailing vessel of 1,300 tons for France. Two were returned as "for foreign owners." No vessels were launched for foreign trade with the Far East.—*Exchange*.

WE CAN ONLY SAY THAT HIS INITIALS ARE "J. D."

When a woman travels ten miles merely to ask a few questions we may assume that her curiosity is excited.

In the year 1893, a story went forth from Lererstock Green, Heme Hampton, Herts, which aroused great interest in all the region thereabout. People came from various directions to enquire into the matter; what was alleged to have occurred had to do mostly with one man. If the story turned out to be true some good was likely to come of it; if false, it would only put the community more on their guard against all sorts of wild rumours. Among the women who were bound to go to the foundation of it was one from St. Albans and a cook from Langley.

How strangely things work out in this queer world. Seven years have passed and the facts are now to become generally public for the first time. It appears that about the first of January, 1886, an old resident of the place above named was said, and commonly believed, to be in a dying condition.

For five months an able and clever physician had been attending him constantly, no medical man could have done more. His ailment was decided to be gout and rheumatism, which are now held to be practically the same malady differently located.

Well, this began back in July, 1882. As time ran along the patient grew worse. The doctor's ability and experience didn't seem to count. The sufferer's ankles, feet, and hands became badly swollen. We all know this must have been a scary symptom because that the fluids of his body (and the body is nearly all fluid anyway)—instead of being carried off as they naturally should be, were flowing over their channels and inundating the parts around them, just as a stream does after heavy rains.

The doctor said, the danger of this state of things lay in the fact, that when the water reached the heart or lungs it might end in sudden death. The cause of dropsy is the refusal of the kidneys to carry off the water so much is plain. But what makes the kidneys strike work? We now know the reason of that. It is because they are partially paralysed by a poison in the blood, arising from undigested food in the stomach. In plain English, a chronic state of indigestion and dyspepsia was responsible for results which now threatened our unknown friend's life. It was reported—and of its truth there isn't a doubt—that his abdomen was blown like a bladder on account of the water which soaked all through his flesh. In conversation a few weeks ago, he said "All my friends now looked on me as a dying man."

And reasonably enough too, for what chance is there for a man who is gradually drowning in this way?—For that is what it was—drowning and nothing else in the world. Medicine appeared to be of no use, and the physician suggested that possibly the poor man might be benefited if he could go away from home and try the baths, mineral waters, and change of scene and air. But nobody believed in that plan, and in honest truth, it is hardly likely that the wise physician believed in it himself. At all events the idea wasn't put into practice.

About this time the patient's wife happened to be in the shop of a chemist at Heme Hampton, and she gave her a little book, a sort of small pamphlet, and said she might like to read it. She did read it, and found in it a full description of the very complaint that was fast sending her husband to his grave, and she saw the name of what was asserted to be a remedy for it. After some trouble she got him to consent to try it, and sent for a bottle. He began, and kept it up for four months, taking twenty-six bottles altogether. At the end of that time he was a well, sound man, and is so to this day. The whole neighbourhood was amazed.—His recovery, when he had been looked upon as no better than a dead man, set tongues wagging all around the country. He now says: "I should not have been here now, if it had not been for Mother Selig's Curative Syrup."

Our friend requests us not to publish his full name, but says we may print his initials, which are "J. D." Address: Leverstock Green, Heme Hampton, Herts. He will answer letters.—*Advt.*

Co-day's Advertisements.

ZETLAND LODGE

No. 225.

A N E M E R G E N C Y M E E T I N G of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

Intimations.

Co-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

A N E X T R A O R D I N A R Y G E N E R A L M E E T I N G of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the City Hall, on TUE. DAY, the 9th of January, at 4.30 p.m. at which the following Rules will be submitted for the approval of the Meeting:—

RULE.

"If the Stewards or any ten Members of the Club who shall certify the same in writing shall be of opinion that the conduct of any member either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club, the Stewards shall request such member to resign, and if the member so requested shall not resign within one month after such request, the Stewards shall convene, or call, Extraordinary General Meetings of the Club for the purpose of expelling the said member. Such Extraordinary General Meetings shall be convened, called and held, and the resolutions thereof shall be passed, confirmed, and circulated, in the manner prescribed by rule 31 and 32 of the Club."

This Meeting has been called in consequence of the following written requisition which is signed by ten resident members of the Club.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1890.

To the Stewards of THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

Gentlemen, We, the undersigned resident members of the Hongkong Jockey Club are of opinion that it is desirable for the interests of the Club that a Rule should be forthwith passed and confirmed, providing for the resignation or expulsion from the Club of any member whose conduct, either within or outside of the Club premises, and either in matters connected with racing or otherwise, has been injurious to the character, interests, welfare, good order, or credit of the Club.

Accordingly we hereby request that you will call a Special General Meeting of the Club under rule 30, 31 and 32 for the purpose of passing and confirming such a rule as above mentioned, and we suggest that such rule might be worded somewhat as follows:— (Here follows the Rule as above set out.) By Order of the Stewards of the Hongkong Jockey Club.

E. H. GORE-BOOTH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

LAWN TENNIS SINGLE HANDICAP.

ENTRIES for the above will CLOSE on SAT. DAY, the 17th inst. Members wishing to enter will please sign the lists which are now lying in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Pavilion.

ENTRANCE FEE \$1.

ARTHUR K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, H.K.C.C.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IT is hereby notified, that a CALL of 1/2 per Share on the original Shares in the above Company, and a further Call of 1/2 per Share on the New Shares, is hereby made and is payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation as follows:—

The Call on the original shares on or before the 10th March, 1891, and on the new shares on or before the 10th April, 1891.

Interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum will be charged on all calls overdue.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

NEARLY READY.

THE B. I. S. H. "NEW NAVIGATION," and the F. R. C. H. "NEW NAVIGATION," simplified by JOHN AMROSE CLARKE, teacher of Officers and Engineers, Hongkong. Also correspondence to the local papers on physical astronomy by the author of this work.

In addition to the superscribed, Exact Methods are given for deducing Heights and Distances of Mountains, with Tables to solve the questions. Also a most interesting problem, relative to the Shadow going back upon the Dial of Abaz. Published A.D. 1891, being the year of the Author's Jubilee, and likewise that of Hongkong, Del. Gratia.

Note.—The author's numerous successful pupils on the Coast of China will doubtless be anxious to purchase a Copy of the Marvellous Work, and if so, kindly send me an order quickly, for there only one hundred copies.

PRICE \$5.

J. A. CLARKE.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY.

ADVERTISEMENTS for the HONGKONG DIRECTORY will be received up TO-MORROW, the 10th January.

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" Office.

Podder's Hill, Hongkong, 17th December, 1890.

Co-day's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

LADY DES VIGUEUX'S FANCY DRESS BALL. A Government case is unavoidably POSTPONED from Tuesday January 27th to TUESDAY February 3rd, 1891.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

FOUR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"NINGPO," Captain R. Robley, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 10th inst., at 4 P.M., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

ASONIC.

ST. JOHN'S LODGE

OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above

LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY next, the 12th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1891.

Intimations.

WANTED:

A SHORTHAND REPORTER. A general knowledge of office routine indispensable. Apply to THE EDITOR, Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Podder's Hill, Hongkong, 2nd December, 1890.

Dr. Knorr's ANTIPYRINE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 25 grains troy.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHOUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had from every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature, "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!

Hongkong, 24th Dec., 1890.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

ORIGIN OF SPARS AND LUMBER Always on Hand.

THE CHINA AND JAPAN TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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8.—Bellies, E. R., The Eyrie.

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10.—Cowie, Dr. Alex., Queen's Road.

11.—Canille, Dr. J., Victoria Peak.

12.—C. & J., Telephone Co., Ltd.

13.—Chater and Vernon.

14.—Central Police Station.

15.—China Mail.

16.—C. Borneo Co., Ltd., S. S. M., Bowrington.

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18.—Cowie, Dr. Alex.

19.—Daily Press.

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22.—E. A. and China Telegraph Co., Ltd.

23.—E. N. N. J., Residence.

24.—Friedel & Joseph.

25.—Foster, F. T. P., Residence.

26.—Great Northern Telegraph Co.

27.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

28.—Government House.

29.—Gordon & Co., A. G., Praya Central, Bowrington.

30.—Do.

31.—Government Civil Hospital.

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40.—Hirt, Chas. do.

41.—Ho Tung, Praya Central.

42.—Do. Seymour Terrace.

43.—Do. Bonham Strand.

44.—H. & K. W. & Godown Co., Ltd.

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